Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, DEC. 20. 1861. VOL. 34. NO. 51.

Poetry.

IN MEMORY OF HON. E. D. BAKER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Oh! fallen hero! noble friend!
'Tis not the friend I mourn in thee,
Though called, in mid career, to end
Thy shining course of victory.

I dare not grieve for friendship' a sake,
To know thy soldie's knell is rung;
That shame or glory ne'er shall wake
The silvery trumpet of thy tongue;

That dim the eye whose lightning seared
The traitor, through his brazen mail;
Those lips whose smile of sweetness cheered
Our darkest day, are cold and pale.

No selfish sorrow fits thee now,
And we who loved thee stand aside
While she our mother, veils her brow
And in her grief forgets her pride.

When half the stars of honor fade,
That gemmed her banner's morning sky,
She sees them triumph, who betrayed,
And he; her truest chiftain, die!

When low ambition rules the land;
And patriots play the traitor's part,
We ill can spare his open hand,
We ill can spare his honest heart.

When timid lips proclaim their doubt,
To chill the ardor of the brave,
We miss his dauntless battle-shout;
That never truce to treason gave.

When freedom's base apostles preach
Dishonor in the sacred name
Of Peace, his grand indignant speech
No more shall smite the cowering shame!

God! Thou hast sheathed the sword he drew;
We bow before thy dark decree;
But give the arms that build anew
Our nation's temple, strength from Thee!

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, occupies nearly fourteen closely printed octavo paves. It sets out with a statement of the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars, as follows:—

States.	Volunteers. 3 months.	For the War.	Aggregate.	Regulars.
California		4,688	4,688	
Connecticut	2,236	12,400	14,636	
Delaware	775	2,000	2,775	
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941	
Indiana	4,686	57,332	62,018	
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768	
Kentucky		15,000	15,000	
Maine	768	14,239	15,007	
Maryland		7,000	7,000	
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195	
Michigan	781	28,550	29,331	
Minnesota		4,160	4,160	
Missouri	9,356	22,130	31,486	
N. Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379	
New Jersey	3,068	9,302	12,110	
New York	10,188	100,200	110,388	
Ohio	10,236	81,205	91,441	
Pennsylvania	19,199	94,760	113,959	
Rhode Island	1,285	5,898	7,183	
Vermont	780	8,000	8,780	
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779	
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945	
Kansas		5,000	5,000	
Colorado		1,000	1,000	
Nebraska		2,500	2,500	
Nevada		1,000	1,000	
New Mexico		1,000	1,000	
Dist. Columbia	2,823	1,000	3,823	
	77,875	640,637	718,512	
Estimated strength of the regular army including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29th, 1861.			20,334	
Total			660,971	

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:—

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and Sharpshooters	8,395		8,395
Engineers		107	107
	640,637	20,334	660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. The numerical strength of the cavalry force is now greater than is required, and as it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

Congress at its late extra session authorized the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers and appropriated $500,000,000 for their support, but so numerous were the offers for volunteers it is believed 1,000,000 men could have been obtained, had there been authority to accept their services. It will says the Secretary, be now for Congress to say whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war. If confined to the present limit fixed by law, it is proposed to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard, and thus reduce the number of officers and expenses of the army.

The report speaks in high terms of the efficiency already shown by the volunteers; refers to the wonderful strength of our institutions in the people so readily gathering together such an immense army, without resort to conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients; says the rebellion extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length.

The battle of Bull Run is briefly referred to and the result declared to be "the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. Other early reverses, some of no permanent advantage to the enemy, are referred to; but he says, "the possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses."

The early position of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia, is next reviewed, and their present condition pointed to with pride, as showing the increasing progress of loyalty to the Union. No doubt is entertained that the army on the Potomac, under its able leader, will soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout all the rebellious States.

It is suggested that the President be empowered to send commissioners with the army with power to enforce obligations of contracts and the collection of debts due to loyal citizens, in districts where civil power has ceased to exist.

The deficiency of arms and munitions of war at the commencement of the rebellion is alluded to, and the measures taken to procure a supply are set forth. In addition to the large contracts made in this country, two millions of dollars were sent to Europe for further additions, a part of which has been received. The policy of the War Department, however, has been to encourage the capital, enterprise and skill of our own people in this direction.

Congress is urged to authorize the establishment of a national foundry, at some point of facility, for the manufacture of heavy artillery. The reorganization of the militia of the country upon a uniform basis is also recommended. The States should, it is urged, be aided in organizing, arming and disciplining them.

Immediate attention is called to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defense.

The corps of cadets at the Military Academy, now numbering only 192, it is recommended should be increased to 500, the increase to come from the States cordially cooperating with the Government in bringing their forces into the field in behalf of the Union.

The health of the army is spoken of as excellent, and the sanitary arrangements of the authorities have been greatly aided by good men and women in different States. Hospital sites and establishments for the sick and wounded have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the army in the field.

The system of promotions which prevails in the regular service should, it is urged, be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States, restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field; and it is suggested that the distinction now existing between regulars and volunteers should not be continued.

Recruiting for the regular army has not been as successful as anticipated, and it is therefore recommended that further inducements be held out to recruits by bounties and full pay when due.

It is recommended that the law making obligatory the discharge of minors, who may enlist without the consent of their parents, should be repealed, and the subject left to the regulations of the War Department, or to the civil tribunals of the country. The employment of regimental bands it is also recommended, should be limited.

The railroads between New York and Baltimore having charged $6 for each soldier transported, an argument was made to bring them from the formor to the latter city, via Harrisburg, at $4 each, and as a consequence, this rate was at once adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the government of 33⅓ per cent, in all its transportation of soldiers.

Although the railroad facilities between Baltimore and Washington have been lately improved, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between Washington and the Annapolis junction, with improved sideings and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road.

The necessity of an additional railroad between Washington and Baltimore, in case the navigation of the Potomac is interrupted by the blockade, or the weather, is next referred to, and the fact mentioned that a responsible company, chartered by the State of Maryland, have proposed to build such a road upon condition that the Government will endorse their bonds, they finding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption, at maturity, and to charge for transportation rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the war, however, they will only charge two cents per mile for passengers.

It is recommended that a railway be constructed through Washington, from the Navy Yard, by the Capital to Georgetown, forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the acquiduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Harper's Ferry, by means of the Loudon and Hampshire railroad.

That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Harper's Ferry, which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels, has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this road should be reopened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West.—To aid this object the Department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire Railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac river, in Washington.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in process of construction.

The reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be a substantial structure.

The Secretary here refers to the resignation of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and pays a high tribute to his long service. Major General McClellan, his successor in command, is also spoken of in warm terms.

The remainder of the report, which discusses topics of great interest, we give at length as follows:

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induce me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of national government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture from foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected for similar purpose by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the South and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protectian of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ Gen. CAMERON'S report as originally written, contained the following paragraphs. It was sent in this shape to the publishers of leading papers North and West on Friday before the meeting of Congress. It was afterwards modified, it is stated, at the demand of the President, against the warm remonstrances of the Secretary of War. The original copy of the report has been published by some of the papers to which it was sent: and as a great deal has been said about General Cameron's position on the question of slavery, as affected by the rebellion, we think it right that his views should be made known to our readers. It is not neccessary for us to say that the views of Gen. Cameron are those of the editor of this paper, and we believe of a vast majority of the people of the loyal States:—

"It has became a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceeds thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of rebellion?

"The war into which this government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion.—Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

"War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to nutional trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

"The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the decendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

"Why should this property be exempt from the hazzards and consequnces of a rebellious war?

"It is the boast of the leader of this rebellion, while he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that boast was accompanied by the savage threat that "Northern towns and cities would become victims of rapine and military spoil," and that Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel."

"No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of northern farms, northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil.—No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war.—While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and security to their own property?

"Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end.

"Those who make war against the government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

"While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the government would be untrue to its trust in not employing all the rights and powers of war to bring it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters, like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be the most efficient for the defense of the government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly the right of the government to arm slaves, when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation.

"It is vain and idle for the government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious force, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in peaceful and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that time and circumstances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war, and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the government, to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulations, discipline and command.

"But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection.

"The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the constitution of the country.

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The duties of the navy during the last summer have been threefold. To guard the insurgent ports and a coast line of nearly 3000 miles; to protect our maratime commerce and cruise in pursuit of piratical vessels sent out by the Confederates; and to take part in combined naval and military expeditions against North and South Carolina, and the ports of the infected districts. The reports of the Secretary of the Navy gives detailed information of the manner of which these ardous duties have been performed.

Vessels have been sunk in Ocracoke Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, and others are about to be sunk in the harbors of Charleston and Savannah.

153 vessels, of various size, have been captured since the institution of the blockade most of them in attempting to run the blockade.

The naval expeditions were, it seems, planned after receiving the reports of a board of officers; who deliberated on the best points to be attacked and seized. The board consisted of Captains J. F. Dupont and Chas. H, Davis, of the navy; Najor John C. Barnard, of the army, and Professor Alexander Bache, of the coast survey.

The Secretary reports that Flag Officer A. P. Foote, of the navy, had organized an efficient naval force in the Mississippi, auxilary to the army.

Of privateers, the reports states that "such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached, or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which, by some fatality, was permitted to pass the Brooklin, then blockading one or the passes of the Mississippi, and after a brief and feeble chase by the latter; was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurence has been ordered by the Department.

The Secretary fully sustains the act of Capt. Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell. He says admirably:

"The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department; and if a too generous forbearence was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these Rebel emmissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and its patriotic motives, be excused. But it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligation of foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There were, on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the Secretary of the navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns, and 7,600 men. There are to-day, in commission, 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns, and over 22,000 men! This is an immense work to do in little more than eight months. Besides this, there will be ready very shortly, 52 new steamers, "peculiarly adapted to coast-guard duty," three of which are iron-clad.

The Secretary advises the creation of more grades in the naval service, as likely to add to the efficiency of the work, by making the rewards more frequent. Also he reccommends a rule that officers be retired with a sufficient allowance, after forty-five years' service. 25 acting lieutenants, 433 acting masters, and 209 masters' mates have been appointed, in order to have officers enough for the so largely increased navy. There have also been acting engineers and surveyors appointed.

The Secretary asks Congress to foster the Naval school to such a degree that at least double the usual number of cadets may be instructed.

On the slavery question the Secretary says nothing, but the following, "on the employment of fugitives," will show that he proposes to protect loyal men, and arrest insurgents, without asking if they were black or white.—He says:

"In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not frequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government, but, if on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.—This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises, of our naval officers."

The naval estimates for the year ending June 30th 1863, amount to $14,625,545; and besides this, the Secretary reports a deficit of $18,530,000 needed for current expenses to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fiting them for naval purposes, for the purchase of additional vessels, for the construction and completion of twenty iron clad vessels.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

It appears that the whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638; including appointments made by the President of the United States.—The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General was 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different transatlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30th, 1861, were $392,887 63.

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, amounted to $13,606,759 11.

The expenditures the previous year were $14,874,772 89, showing a decrease in 1861 of $1,268,013 78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the actual report from this department, December 3, 1859, was $5,988,424 04. Deducting the annual deficiency, $4,551,966 98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiencies of $1,436,457 06.

The revenue from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to	$ 9,218,067 40
The revenue from all sources during the year 1861 amounted to	9,049,296 40
Decrease of revenue for 1861	$ 168,771 00

The net proceeds from postoffices in the loyal States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1860, $3,688,690 56, and in 1861. $3,801,487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of $112,796 52.

And in the disloyal States, in 1861, $677,708 70, showing a decrease in 1861 of $142.839 81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860, in all the States, appears to be $30,043 29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States, and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861:

Total expenditure	$ 3,699,150 47
" gross receipts	2,241,220 05
Excess of exp'ditures over receipts	$ 2,457,930 42
Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation	3,135,637 12
Am't actually paid for transportation	2,323,061 63
Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid	$ 812,575 49

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in the States where it is now suspended.

The approriation for deficiencies in 1862 was $5,391, 350 63, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1863 is $ 3,645,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was about 2,550,000.

The number of letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the fiscal

year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,886) sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the Dead Letter Office for the year, 215,033.

The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases confirms the past experiences of the Department that the failure of a letter to reach its destinations, in the vast majority of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender.

Out of the above 7,560 valuable dead letters 3,095 were directed to the wrong office, 467 were imperfectly addressed, 612 were directed to transient persons, 257 to parties who had changed their residences, 821 were addressed to fictitious persons or firms, 83 were uncalled for, 10 without any directions, 2136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps, 79 were mis-sent, and for the failure of postmasters to deliver 133, no satisfactory reason was assigned. The Department, therefore can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of those letters.

Much other valuable data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark that out of 76,769 letters, before alluded to, originating in the loyal States, and addressed to residents of disloyal States, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was incomplete, or because the letter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters, written by educated persons, and particularly by women, are deficient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts, the Postmaster-General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rate of postage; comprising one rate for return transportation to the Dead Letter Office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, awaiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain, for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters, from twenty-four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report.

The Postmaster General gives at length his reasons for the change of contracts for disloyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to entrust the transportation of the mails to a person who refused or failed to recognize the sanction of an oath, but to continue payment of public money to the enemies of the government and their allies, was to give direct aid and comfort to treason in arms. We could not thus permit this branch of the government to contribute to its own overthrow.

The Postmaster-General also gives his reasons for excluding disloyal publications from the mails. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated, with the expectation of subsequent punishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference. Of the cases presented for his action, upon the principles which he names, he has, by order, excluded from the mails twelve of these treasonable publications of which several had been previously presented by the grand jury as incendiary and hostile to constitutional authority.

While the Postmaster General did not claim the authority to suppress any newspaper, however disloyal and treasonable its contents, the Department could not be called upon to give them circulation. "It could not, and would not, interfere with the freedom secured by law; but I could, and did object the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the Constitution and law. The mails established by the United States Government could not, upon any known principles of law or probably right, be used for its destruction. As well could the common carrier be required to transport a machine designed for the destruction of the vehicles conveying it, or an innkeeper be compelled to entertain a traveler whom he knew to be intending to commit a robbery in his house."

He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotes.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of Mr. SECRETARY CHASE is one of the most able documents ever presented from the Treasury Department. The financial abilities of the Secretary are well known and highly appreciated, especially in the monetary circles of the country, and to this may be attributed, in a great measure, the remarkable success he has achieved in his negotiations with bankers and individuals. We regret that our limited space prevents us from publishing this report at length, as no mere abstract can do justice to its author.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1863 are stated at $475,331,245, and the estimated receipts at $95,800,000, leaving a balance of $379,531,245, to be provided for. The whole amount required from loans is thus stated:—For the fiscal year 1862, under existing laws, $75,499,675; for the fiscal year 1862, under laws to be enacted, $200,000,000; for the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted, $379,531,245 51; making an aggregate of $654,980,920 51. The total may be stated in round numbers at six hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars. The public debt is estimated as follows:—On the 1st day of July, 1860, the public debt was $64,769,703; on the 1st day of July, 1861, $90,867,828, 68; on the 1st day of July, 1862, the public debt will be $517,272,802,93; on the 1st day of July, 1863, $897,372,802,93. This debt Mr. Chase thinks the country could pay in thirty years.

The substitution of United States treasury notes for the whole system of local bank paper, which, as the circulation of the latter amounts to $150,000,000, the Secretary thinks would add that much to the national resources for present use. The actual and estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1862 are stated at $543,406,422,06, and the actual and estimated receipts at $328,501,994,36, making a deficit of 213,904,427,68. As a means of reducing the present expenditures of the Government, the Secretary recommends retrenchment and reform in all the departments—the abolishment of all unnecessary offices, a reduction of salaries, and a strict accountability on the part of all contractors for government work. On this subject the report has some excellent suggestions which we copy entire:—

"While thus recommending retrenchment and the prevention of abuses, the Secretary feels himself constrained to renew the suggestions heretofore submitted by him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the cost of rebellion. Property of great value in loyal States is held by proprietors who are actually or virtually engaged in that guilty attempt to break up the Union and overturn its Government, which has brought upon our country all the calamities we now endure. That property is justly forfeited to the people, and should be subjected, with due regard for all rights and interests concerned, to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds should be applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war.

"Property of the rebels in rebel States should be treated in like manner. Rights to services, under State laws, must, of necessity, form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by rebels, under such laws to service as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint, and made more voluntary and compensated service, than if confiscated as subjects of property."

"It is now even more apparent than at the date of the July report that duties on imports cannot be relied upon as a source of revenue sufficient for the proper objects of taxation.—Some modification may; perhaps, be judiciously made of the existing tariff, and some increase of revenue may in this way be properly obtained.

"But existing circumstances are not propitious to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various demands of revenue, commerce and home industry. The most sacred duty of the American people at this moment requires the consecration of all their energies and all their resources to the re-establishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom; and while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work, sound policy would seem to suggest not the extension or foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American skill, and American soil. Freedom of commerce is, indeed, a wise and noble policy; but to be wise or noble, it must be the policy of concordant and fraternal nations.

"In accordance with these views, the Secretary begs leave to reccommend that the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, be increased to the rates heretofore proposed: that is to say, to two and one-half cents per pound on brown sugar; to three cents on clayed sugar; to twenty cents on green tea, and to five cents per pound on coffee; and that no other alterations of the tariff be made during the present session of Congress, unless further experience or changed circumstances shall demonstrate the necessity or expediency of them. All considerations of prudence and patriotism seem to concur in favor of giving to the existing tariff a full and fair trial, and of reserving the work of revision, modification, and permanent settlement for more propitious days."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 20, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next.

Nov 22, 1861.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The news this week is of the most startling character. The last advices from England look decidedly warlike. It is said that the English Government will demand the giving up of Mason and Slidell, and an apology from our Government, whilst the tone of the English press is quite belligerent. Our Government will assume a firm tone, and take care of the national honor. The taking of these prisoners was in accordance with the law of nations, and according to precedents established by England herself. The rulers of that perfidious nation, however, jealous of the growing greatness of the United States, now that we are engaged in crushing down the greatest rebellion in the world's history, may take occasion of any frivolous pretext, to join in against us, and help to establish a great Slave Confederacy, notwithstanding her pretended opposition to slavery. Sooner than to lose our national honor and existence, it were better, if the worst comes, to fight till the last man shall die in battle, and all that will remain of us, will be the history of a great nation, that died, nobly fighting for liberty, honor and national existence.

The late victory in Western Virginia, an account of which we publish this week, is one of the most brilliant of the campaign, and entirely frees that part of the State of the rebels.

We publish this week an abstract of the report of the Secretary of War, as well as of the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury, and Post Master General. At this time these Reports have more interest than at any other in the history of our country, and we presume will be read by nearly every one. Secretary Cameron's Report is a very able document and meets the public expectation. Never had we an abler Secretary of War.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is one of great interest. Mr. Chase grasps the subject of our finances with a master hand, and proposes a radical change in that department of the Government. He makes no concealment of the present condition of affairs; and the amount necessary to carry on the war. The Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Post Master General, are able documents, and give a clear insight into the affairs of those departments.

THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

The news which we publish this week of the great conflagration in Charleston, will startle our readers. Nearly the whole city is in ashes. It has been at that wicked and rebellious city that all the treason for the last thirty years has been hatched. It was there that the present infamous rebellion broke out. It is not known how the fire originated. It may have been from the torch of the incendiary or it may have been accidental, but it looks as though the hand of Providence was in it, and that the infamous city is now punished for her great crime in attempting to break up the best Government the world ever saw. It is to be hoped that this Sodom of the present age, may never be rebuilt.

Messrs. Magill & Hoffmiere, are about opening a new Saddlery establishment, in the Colonade building, opposite Mr. N. Lyons store, where they will manufacture Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., in a superior style, and at reasonable rates.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Phila.—It is with pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this humane Institution, in another column. We have found the managers very prompt and fair in all their business transactions, and we observe that the press, throughout the country, speaks of the Institution in the best terms. We believe it is well worthy of public confidence.

Five hundred and seventy-six buildings were destroyed at the late fire in Charleston.

Maj. Francis Jordan of the U. S. Army., and his accomplished Clerk, D. F. Mann, Esq., are now on a visit to their families.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.

DEAR INQUIRER:—Since writing my last, the "Reserve" has been actively preparing comfortable quarters, and the many different structures, show any ambunt of discrepancy upon part of the soldiers, as to what is most comfortable, with the least amount of labor.—In consequence, the encampments assume great irregularity, as few neighbors adopt the same style.

Log huts, are frequently constructed with ground coverings, but where the lumber is scarce they not unfrequently dig cellars upon which they set their tents, some by the addition of a few rounds of logs upon an excavation of about two feet of earth, in the one end of which, they have constructed rude fire places by digging into the bank and upon which a headless barrel is placed for a chimney.

This to my mind, is not only the most feasible tent, but is by far the most healthy, as ample means exist for ventilation. A continued log fire drives off dampness. The conical shaped Collier's cabin, so much in vogue throughout Bedford Co., is not unfrequently resorted to; as the fencing and small pine of which there is an amount through this County, afford great facilities, but they are generally condemned by the physicians, as quite unhealthy habitations, the thick ground coverings retaining much dampness besides they are deprived of ventilation.

Sod houses are in some instances erected, these and many other curious structures testify the ingenuity of our "Northern Vandals," upon the Potomac, and as the government refuses to build winter quarters they being equal to the emergency, necessarily save the government a vast amount of treasure, that would otherwise be expended for their comfort. The "Reserve" has become distinguished through the numerous foraging expeditions, lately fitted out, having been quite successful. Every few days a party passes beyond the line, and captures everything which is convertable to the use of the army.

Yesterday one returned having captured 53 loads of wheat, corn, oats and hay, 11 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, buggies, choice harness, and a large amount of other property, all of which belonged to a Mr. Gunther, a noted "secesh," who has for some time been extensively engaged circulating confederate "shin plasters."—Two "contrabands" in the shape of human beings, hale and hearty, were also captured and brought to camp by the 11th Pa. Regt. They were greatly rejoiced at their liberation, from chattledom, and expressed their intense gratification with broad laughs, and exclamations, of "O! I'se a free nigger," etc. Great enthusiasm prevails in camp over the course of Simon Cameron, in regard to the disposition of slaves. Such a spontaneous change is really remarkable. All are anxious to see brought into the field all available means, for crushing out this rebellion. Let slavery die is the almost unanimous voice of the army. Remember one thing, that wherever the reserve goes, they, like the "Kansas brigade," will leave not a vestige of the "sum of all villainies," in their pathway; but will establish the liberties of the slave even should the lives of traitors, stand in the way of attaining that object. The weather has been delightful during the past week, but I have already extended my communication far beyond my intention, so I close.

Yours, &c.
FRANK.

Resolutions on the Death of three Soldiers of the Eigth Regiment, Penna. Reserves.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death, three of our fellow soldiers, Hiram G. Edwards, P. M. Davis and Mark W. Foor, therefore, it is hereby.

Resolved, That we, the members of Company F, in this dispensation of the All Wise Providence, have lost three worthy comrades, whom we loved, and esteemed.

Resolved, That we fervently sympathize with the parents, relatives, and friends in this the hour of their bereavement, and recommend them for consolation to Him, who is the disposer of all good.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished to the "Bedford Inquirer," for publication.

By order of the Company.

Dec. 9, 1861.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Restoration of Mason and Slidell, with an Apology, Demanded.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Royal mail steamer *Europa* has arrived at this port, with highly important intelligence.

She was detained at Queenstown till the 2d, by order of the Government.

She has the Queen's messenger on board, with despatches from Lord Lyons.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the decision of the British Cabinet that the arrest of Mason and Slidell is a clear violation of the law of nations, believes that Lord Lyons will be instructed, by the first steamer, to demand reparation, and if not complied with, will be instructed to withdraw the Legation from Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Observer* states that the Government has demanded from President Lincoln and his Cabinet the restoration of the persons of the Southern envoys to the British Government.

Yesterday afternoon, after five o'clock, her Majesty held a privy council at Windsor Castle.—Three of her Ministers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State and War, travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present.

Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers had attended Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The *Observer* also says that a special messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry to Washington the demands of the British Government for Lord Lyons, and will proceed to-day by packet from Queenstown.

The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection of the British flag the persons of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The *Observer* adds: "There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York or Washington itself in the face of some ten or twelve men-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the *Trent* was before the guns and cutlasses of the *San Jacinto*. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a few hours everything will be settled.

In the meantime a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich.

It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war.

The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be despatched forthwith.

The *Times*' city article of the 30th says:

"The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical, in every commercial point, with that which was occupied towards us by Russia before the Crimean war. Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement would be by the breaking up of the blockade of the Southern ports at once, setting free our industry from the anxiety of a cotton famine, and giving sure prosperity to Lancashire through the winter.

"At the same time we shall open our trade to eight millions in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers."

"At the Privy Council on Saturday an order was issued prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, saltphire, nitrate of soda, and brimstone.

The *Times* has no hope that the Federal Government will comply with the demands of England.

The *Morning Star* declares that the statement of instructions having been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain restitution of the Confederate commissioners or to take leave of Washington was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue.

The Liverpool *Courier* believes that the *Warrior* has been ordered to Annapolis with the ultimatum of the Government.

THE VERY LATEST PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock this morning.

The speculations of the American Press on the *San Jacinto* affair are eagerly canvassed here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries.

Cotton opens firmer, with some recovery in prices.

It is rumored that the Cabinet is modifying its instructions to Lord Lyons under the influence of the *Persia's* advices, and hence the detention of the *Europa* at Queenstown.

The Privy Council, held by Her Majesty on Saturday last, was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and brimstone. The Queen's proclamation is published in the London *Gazette* extraordinary.

The London *Times*' city article of the 30th ultimo, shows that the fall of 2 per cent in consols and from 4 to 5 per cent, in shares, while the question of actual war is altogether undecided, is not justified by the nature of things.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 15.—The steamer *City of Washington* passed here at 11 o'clock this morning, with dates by telegraph to the 5th inst.

The ship *Lady Franklin*, from London for New York, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst. She took fire the same night, and was scuttled to extinguish the flames. Some Southerners shipped among her crew are suspected of firing her.

The steamer *Australasian* has been chartered to convey troops, and a battery of artillery, and is to sail on the 12th.

The San Jacinto affair monopolizes the attention of the press, denouncing it in the strongest terms, and active naval preparations are making.

The latest by telegraph to Queenstown, to the 5th inst. says the excitement is unabated. The Paris *Temps* repeats the statement that Napolean has tendered his services as a mediator.

It was rumored that the steamer *Persia* had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but this is pronounced premature.

The steamer *Australasian* was advertised to sail for New York on the 7th inst. but the *America* was substituted.

At the banquet at Rockdale Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, but declined to give a decided opinion in the *Trent* affair. He believed that, if allega, the United States will make fitting reparation.—He strongly condemned any warlike feelings, and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England, and made a brilliant peroration in favor of the North.

A letter from Gen. Scott, in favor of the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America, attracts much attention.

The export of arms, ammunition, and lead to America is prohibited.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy, if England sets the example.

When the *Europa* sailed there was a more hopeful look, and consols and cotton slightly improved, but after digesting the tone of the American press a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would justify the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The English journals are very bitter and hostile, continuing to treat the affair as an intolerable insult. The instructions to Lord Lyons, on which the Cabinet was unanimous are explicit and determined.

The London *Post* says that an acknowledgement of error and a surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy; but if the Federal Government fails to comply, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The London *Times* continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canada.

A serious decline is daily taking place in Canada securities, amounting to 12 per cent

The London *Times* predicts three things to immediately follow an outbreak with the United States namely—the destruction of the Southern blockade, the complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The *Daily News* rejoices that the American Congress meets before the English demands can get out, and hopes that it will act with honor and dignity, and that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

A large number of naval vessels are ordered to be ready for immediate commission.

The transport *Melbourne* was to leave Woolwich Arsenal, on the 5th, for Halifax, with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of amunition and six Armstrong guns. She will be conveyed by the *Orpheus*, of 21 guns.

The iron-plated steamer *Warrior* is to be ready for foreign service immediately, and her destination will depend on the answer from Washington.

The shipment of rifles from England for New York continues.

The English funds fell ¼ per cent on the 3d.

FRANCE.

Appearances indicate that the French papers have been instructed to write in an anti-American tone. The *Patrie* argues pretty clearly that France will side with England, recognize the South, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives a rumor that Napolean had been proposed as the arbiter of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott, Mr. Dayton acting as chairman

The Paris Bourse closed drooping.

The Bombardment of Pensacola.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP RICHMOND, OFF FORT PICKENS, Nov. 22, 1861.

At anchor off Pass a l'Outre, recovering from the effect of our late affair with Hollins at the head of the Passes, the United States steamer Mississippi found us on the evening of the 18th, at six P. M. At eight o'clock we were under way with a full head of steam, bound for Fort Pickens.

The order from Flag Officer McKean, for us to join him at Pensacola, was hailed with delight throughout the ship, for it is useless to deny that we had a reputation to *recover*, in consequence of the want of decision and firmness evinced by our late Captain on the night of the 11th of October, and we now hoped to be able to do it.

On the morning of the 19th of November we anchored off Santa Rosa Island, near the frigate Niagara, and the next day your correspondent visited Fort Pickens. The aspect of everything within and about the fortification was of course eminently warlike. The sand in the enclosure had been thrown up in immense quantities forming a covered face which entirely protected the embrasures on the inner side, so that shells bursting inside the fort could not injure the walls or endanger the men. Of the armament of the fort I shall say nothing for obvious reasons, other than it is all sufficient for any emergency.

I found the officers were very sanguine of success in the event of their opening fire upon the Rebel batteries, and hailed our coming as likely to expedite the attack.

On the 22d November, at 10 15 A. M., three guns reared from Fort Pickens at the steamer Time that had just entered the Navy Yard dock from Pensacola. At the same instant we manned the capstan bars, and up came our anchor. Scarcely a minute after the first shots came from our side when "Barraneas," the "Light House Battery," and "McRae" replied, and at it they went pell mell.

In a very short time the Niagara and Richmond, now under command of Captain Ellison, gained their positions on the western flank of Fort McRae, and opened fire. The Richmond drawing but sixteen feet was enabled to go in shore nearly half a mile nearer than the Niagara, and with kedges out and springs on our cables we got out our battery to bear finely.

The firing on both sides was at first necessarily wild, but we shortly obtained the range of McRae, and dropped shells over and on all sides of the walls.

Until 3 P. M. the batteries near McRae did not trouble us much, but about that time they succeeded in bringing two rifled guns to bear on us and instituted a series of experiments in which speedily culminated in a shell hitting us abo it the main chains about 4½ feet under water, forcing in the outer planking, and as it exploded literally lifting the ship bodily in the water.

This sounds like Munchausenism, I know, but every person on board concurs in the same statement. This shot was followed in about twenty minutes by another which passed through the rail over No. 3 gun, knocking the tangent sight from the gun and dashing full in the face of the captain of the gun, who was just sighting his piece, tore his head and right arm from his body, and then passed out of the port on the other side of the deck. Seven men at the gun were wounded at the same time by splinters.

This casualty only seemed to give new courage to the men to continue the fight, and they remained quietly at their quarters; but it was now apparent that we were drifting gradually in shore, while the enemy had exactly obtained our range, as was demonstrated by the passage of three shells in rapid succession directly over the quarter deck, and but a short distance above the rail; therefore Captain Ellison directed the ship to be hove ahead by the power chain, and none too quickly, for she had hardly started when three more shells burst in the very spot we had moved from, and not a dozen yards from our stern.

Just then the Flag Officer signalled "Get under way," which we did, and giving the batteries a few final shots steamed out of their range. The Niagara came out with us, but as she had been so far out during the action she escaped with a blow from a spent shot, which failed to go through her planking, and lost no men.

The first feeling that seemed to find vent after we had settled down to talk the matter over was the hope that we had retrieved ourselves from any stigma that might attach to the Mississippi experience, or, as Jack says, "we hoped we were now off the black list."

One thing is certain, our crew fought steadily and quietly, and the only difficulty the officers experience, and that only during the first few hours, was a desire to fire oftener than was deemed advisable. Of the result of the firing we are as yet in ignorance, other than the destruction by fire of the outbuildings or quarters attached to McRae, which we saw during the action, but we have suffered severely from the continued fire of fleet and fort.

This morning we learned that at Pickens but one man had been killed and one wounded during the fire of yesterday.

SATURDAY, November 23.—This morning at about 10 o'clock Pickens again opened fire and the Niagara steamed into long range of the forts, directing us to remain where we are until further orders. As I write (2 P. M.) Warrington is burning and the fire is going on between Pickens and our batteries. The United States storeship National Guard has just arrived.

During the engagement the "Richmond" alone fired on the first day 562 shot and shell using nearly 6,000 lbs. of powder. I tell you, old boy, there was some noise Friday.—Pickens is all right thus far, and can hold out forever if kept supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The island about the fort is covered with shot and shell thrown from the enemy; it looks as though the skies had rained 10 inch shell and drizzled 42 pound shot.

Our old ship is in a very bad state; a *ram hole* to port, a 10 inch shell hole to starboard, and all the forward copper off from the Tortugas coral reef. How much more we can stand without going in the box remains to be seen, but we continue to keep our spirits and are ready for duty.

Nov. 24, P. M., Sunday.—No firing either side day of rest. Pickens has one gun dismounted, one man killed, one mortally wounded. Warrington and the entire north side of the Navy Yard is a mass of smoking ruins. Pickens fired mortars all last night at regular intervals.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our correspondent on board the United States bark Ethan Allen writes under date of Tampa Bay, Fla., Dec. 1, as follows, in regard to the bombardment:

"The bombardment of Forts McRae and Barrancas, the Pensacola Navy Yard and the batteries thereabout, commmenced upon the 22d ult. The Niagara went inside of Fort Pickens as near as the enemy or the depth of water would allow, and blazed away on Friday and Saturday. Forts McRae and Barrancas were silenced completely, the former being set on fire. Warrington was laid in ashes, and the rifle works of the enemy were quashed by the Richmond, which vessel threw 500 shot and shell into them, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The loss on our side was only two killed and twelve wounded. On the Rebels side it was larger."

THE ACCIDENT AT FORT PICKENS—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following official report has been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, FORT PICKENS, Nov. 25, 1861

General.—It is with much pain that, after the wonderful escape of my command from the missiles of the enemy, I have to report to you a most melancholy accident, the result of gross carelessness, which has just occurred.

In order to prevent accidents, I ordered all the shot and shell of the enemy to be collected, fearing that the men might tamper with some of the loaded shells. This was accordingly being done, when one of the men tried to empty a shell by knocking it against another, he being surrounded by a crowd. An explosion ensued followed by that of another shell, instantly killing five and wounding seven others—to wit:

Killed—Sergeant Thomas Conroy, Company L, First Artillery. Privates—Louis Hey,

Thos. Poole, Michael and Ready of same Company, and private Frederick Verger, Company C, Third Infantry.

Wounded--Privates John Buckley and Wm Shaeffer, Company L, First Artillery, badly wounded; private Daniel Slater, Company A, First Artillery, seriously; private John McBride, Company E, Third Infantry, dangerously; private Daniel Crontey, Company E, Third Infantry, slightly; private William Gill, same Company, slightly, private Sylvanus Morgan, same Company, badly.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HARVEY BROWN,
Colonel Commanding.

Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON—A LARGE PORTION OF THE CITY IN ASHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13, via Baltimore.—A flag of truce under command of Captain Milward took Mr. Eddy, of North Carolina, to Craney Island to-day.

From Norfolk we have intelligence of a most disastrous fire at Charleston, S. C. A despatch to the Norfolk *Day Book* of to-day, from Charleston, states that a fire broke out in that city on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the date of the last despatch, 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the fire was still burning. The Round Church, the theatre, the Institute, and other public buildings, are stated to have been destroyed. The fire swept across Broad Street.

Assistance had been sent for from Augusta.

The Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons met at Richmond on Monday and elected Lewis B. Williams, of Orange, Grand Master for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The special despatches received here from Old Point say that the fire at Charleston was the work of the negroes.

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday says: Our private advices from Norfolk do not make any mention connecting the slaves with the conflagration, further than that it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire is said to have originated in a sash factory, near the junction of King and Broad streets; that it crossed Broad street, and to have reached the Institute Hall, the Round Church and the Theatre, on Meeting street, must have passed diagonally across Clifford, Beaufort, Princess, Queen, and Chalmers streets, a distance of nearly a half mile through the very heart of the city. As no mention is made of the destraction of the City Hall, Court House Guard House, and Christ Church, at the four corners of Broad and Meeting streets, is to be presumed they have escaped.

The Mills House, one of the principal hotels of the city, about a half-square from the Round Church, on Meeting, street, is also said to have been burned, together with the Catholic Cathedral, and Asylum, on Archdale street.

The fire was said to be still raging on Thursday evening, having continued for forty-eight hours. The theatre, which is said to have been burned, is the extreme point on Meeting street, that we are enabled to locate the extent of the conflagration, and its destruction would necessarily involve several squares of closely-built frame buildings in its rear. From an examination of the map, we think it likely that the Charleston Hotel has escaped, though it is not more than a square beyond the theatre.

There is another statement brought by passengers that the Catholic Cathedral is burnt.—This, if true would extend the fire across King street, a distance of four or five squares west of the Institute Hall and the theatre, and would warrant the rumor that one half of the city has been destroyed.

We learn that the fire was checked on Meeting street before it reached the large building of Adams' Express Company, on the corner of North Market street, though most of the storehouses on the other side of Meeting street were destroyed or damaged.

LATER.

We learn that the passengers by the flag of truce from Norfolk state that the greatest excitement prevailed there on Friday morning, and that a great variety of rumors were afloat as to the origin of the conflagration. It was stated that the cash factory was fired by a free negro, who had been arrested, and confessed that it was intended as the first move for an extended slave insurrection.

It was also rumored at Norfolk that a large number of negroes had been arrested, who had been found in possession of arms and knives, and that the confession of the incendiary had been fully corroborated. These, however, are mere rumors, such as would likely be in circulation under all the circumstances, and may or may not be well founded. The despatch in the Norfolk papers, dated at Charleston, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, makes no mention of a servile insurrection.

THE LIGHT SEEN AT SEA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14, via Baltimore.—There has been no flag of truce sent out to-day, and consequently no news from Norfolk has been received, and there are no further particulars of the conflagration at Charleston.

The steamer *Illinois* has arrived from Port Royal, and reports that the pilot-boat *Richard Blunt*, of Norfolk, had arrived there.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—I learn from the captain of the Old Point boat that he was informed by the captain of the United States transport *Illinois*, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor at ten o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was evidently then at its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw, and the whole bay, with the dark outlines if Fort Sumter, was brightly illuminated. It did not appear like the reflection from smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrollable conflagration. This is five hours later than the date of the Norfolk *Day Book* despatch.

UNION VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A special despatch from Cheat Mountain to the *Commercial* says that yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny Camp, Pocahontas county, Western Virginia, General R. H. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and General Johnson, of Georgia, commanding the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till 3 o'clock, P. M. The Union loss is about thirty, and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a major and many other officers. Thirty prisoners were captured.

General Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally injured. The 12th Georgia Regiment suffered most severely.

Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio, and the Second Virginia Regiments.

General Johnson's forces numbered over 2,000.

The Ninth Indiana fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their barracks and retired to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has thus driven the last of the rebel army out of Western Virginia.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev Alexander Boyd, the pro prieter, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet. the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of— feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become, useless, inconvenient and burdens ome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,
S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Dec 20, 1861.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.

East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.

Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.

Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.

Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffibaugh.

Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.

Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Dasher.

Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.

Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.

South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.

Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redness, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST:
H. Nicodemus, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Dec. 20th, 1861.

WM. M. PEARSON,
J. FEIGHTNER.
P. J. SHOEMAKER,
Commissioners.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny Township, on the first Monday, the 6th day of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Pres't.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to premises of the subscriber, living in Napier township, Bedford county, in the beginning of July last, a black spotted Heifer, with a fork in her right ear, and a bell on. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES DANNAKER.
Dec. 20, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. sale at this office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Sheriff's sale the following property, sold as the property of Charles Dannaker, to wit: One gray Colt, one bay Mare, one dark bay Mare, one brown Mare, one yearling Colt, (black,) one bay sucking Colt, one black Colt, one narrow wheeled Wagon, one Wood Sled, one pair Ladders, 16 acres Wheat in the ground, 12 acres of Rye, 12 acres Corn, one Cow one yearling Steer, one small Steer, 10 Shoats, 7 Hogs, ⅔ of 50 doz. Rye, ⅔ of 20 doz. Wheat, ⅔ of 200 doz. Oats, 20 bushels Buckwheat, one Plough, and five tons Hay, which I permit to remain with the said Charles Dannaker during my pleasure.

CHRISTIAN A. DANNAKER
Dec. 20,'61,-3t.

Estate of Wm. Anderson dec'd.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Reed, Esq., Trustee, to sell the Real Estate of William Anderson, late of Broadtop Township, dec'd, will sit for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Dec. 20, 1861. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the pemises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs,) containing 290 acres and 15 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half *LOG DWELLING HOUSE* thereon erected.

TERMS—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 13, 1861. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londondery tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.
Dec. 13, 1861-* *Executors.*

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours. after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER

next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton, at the Junction of the Plank-road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of John Riley, Thomas Richey, Joseph Sleighter and others, containing, 153 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a

Two Storied Frame Dwelling House. *Double Log Barn,* and other out buildings, thereon erected.

All improvements have been made within eight years, and the land under cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day.—Terms, made known on day of sale.

For further particulars, address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH FISHER,
Dec. 6. 1861. *Executor.*

Public Sale of Real Estate
IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville on *Tuesday, 31st, December, inst,* the Real Estate of EVE ANN LITTLE, dec'd, consisting of Two Lots of Ground, numbered in the plan of said town 7 & 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Hinesling, Peter Amick and Sills' heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a *TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, A Log Frame House and Stable.*

This property contains a never-failing spring of water, and has also good fruit on it.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.
Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.
Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 22, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

DWARF pear trees at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburgh turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair of chopping stones. The mill-wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property. The improvements are the Miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property" is desirable on account of its locality, its water power, and the large scope of country which it commands.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and care ful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY
OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Run Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle d the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars der bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent; more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 4n. sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
July5, 1861.

The Magazine for the Times!
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved* for 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 1861.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks,* at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Foxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N York.

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
June 28, 1861

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoflus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or prooduce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting o DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*

J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 22, 1861.-*

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of John Bridaham, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the rebuilding of the Bridge over Dunning's Creek, near Bridaham's, in Bedford Township, (to be built on the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.)

Proposals will also be received on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1861, for repairing the Bridge across the Juniata, at Bloody Run. "The proposals will be received at the Bridge, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day."

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk,*

Nov. 29, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shafer vs Adam Furguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER,

Dec. 13, 1861, Auditor.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Boraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispeusable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 21st day of December, next, all that lot or parcel of ground, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara, his wife, viz:

17 Acres,

more or less, of limestone land; adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Basser and others. Said land being all cleared, and having thereon erected a story and a half Log Dwelling House, frame stable and saw mill.

There is also a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

Terms.—One third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or Bonds and Mortgage.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT.
Guardian of the minor children,
BARBARA KEAGY.

Nov. 23, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute.—Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Col. John Hafer, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.

Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offie

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make papment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,

Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling stricly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keevers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford

AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,

Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

A. KING,
FR. JORDAN.

Nov. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable fo winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 20, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an ageney in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at the time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.-tf.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery

Aug. 9, 1861.